Modelling Abrupt Glacial Climate Change

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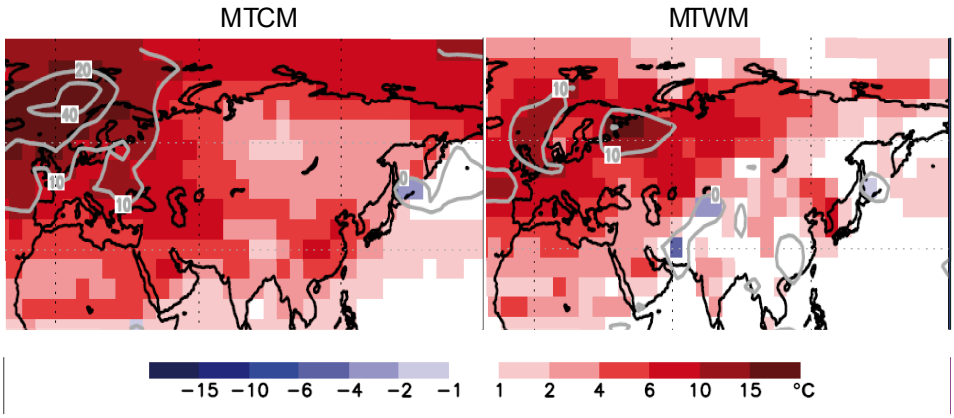
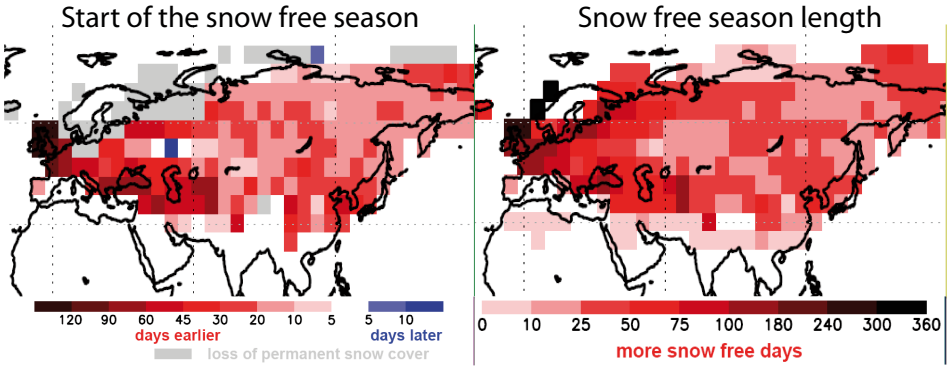
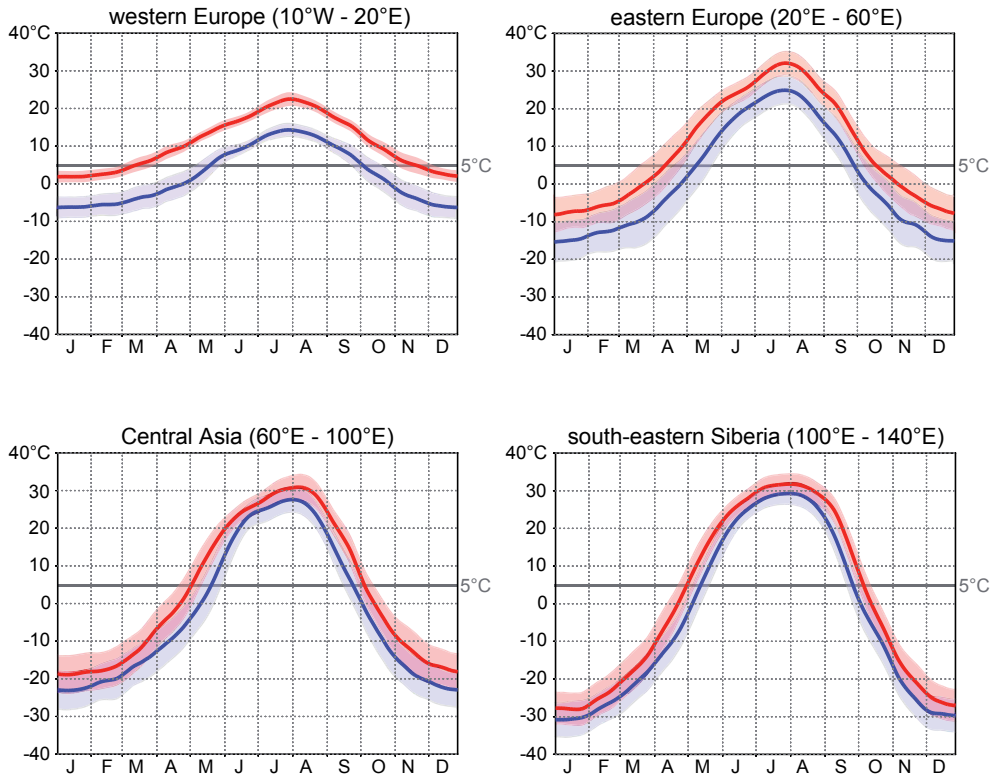


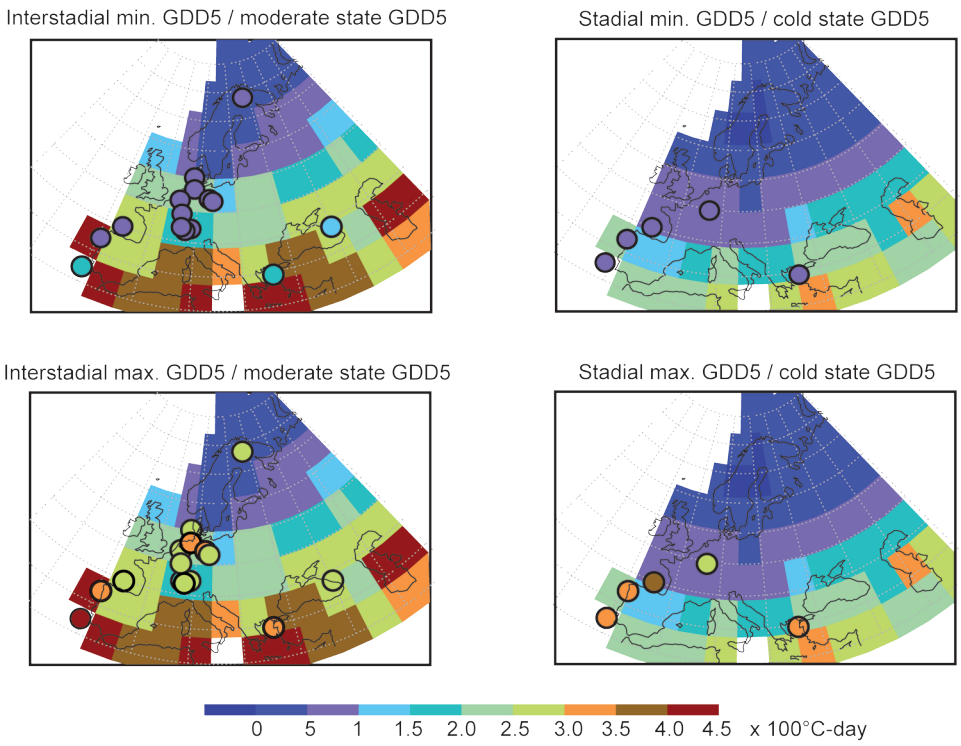
Chapter 4 - Fig. 4 *The modelled temperature change over Eurasia and northern Africa between the cold and the moderate state for the coldest month (left panel) and warmest month (right panel). MTCM and MTWM are defined as the surface air temperatures of the coldest, respectively warmest 30-day period each year. Then, they are averaged over 100 years. Contours are interpolated between grid cells at 0°C, +10°C, +20°C and +40°C.*



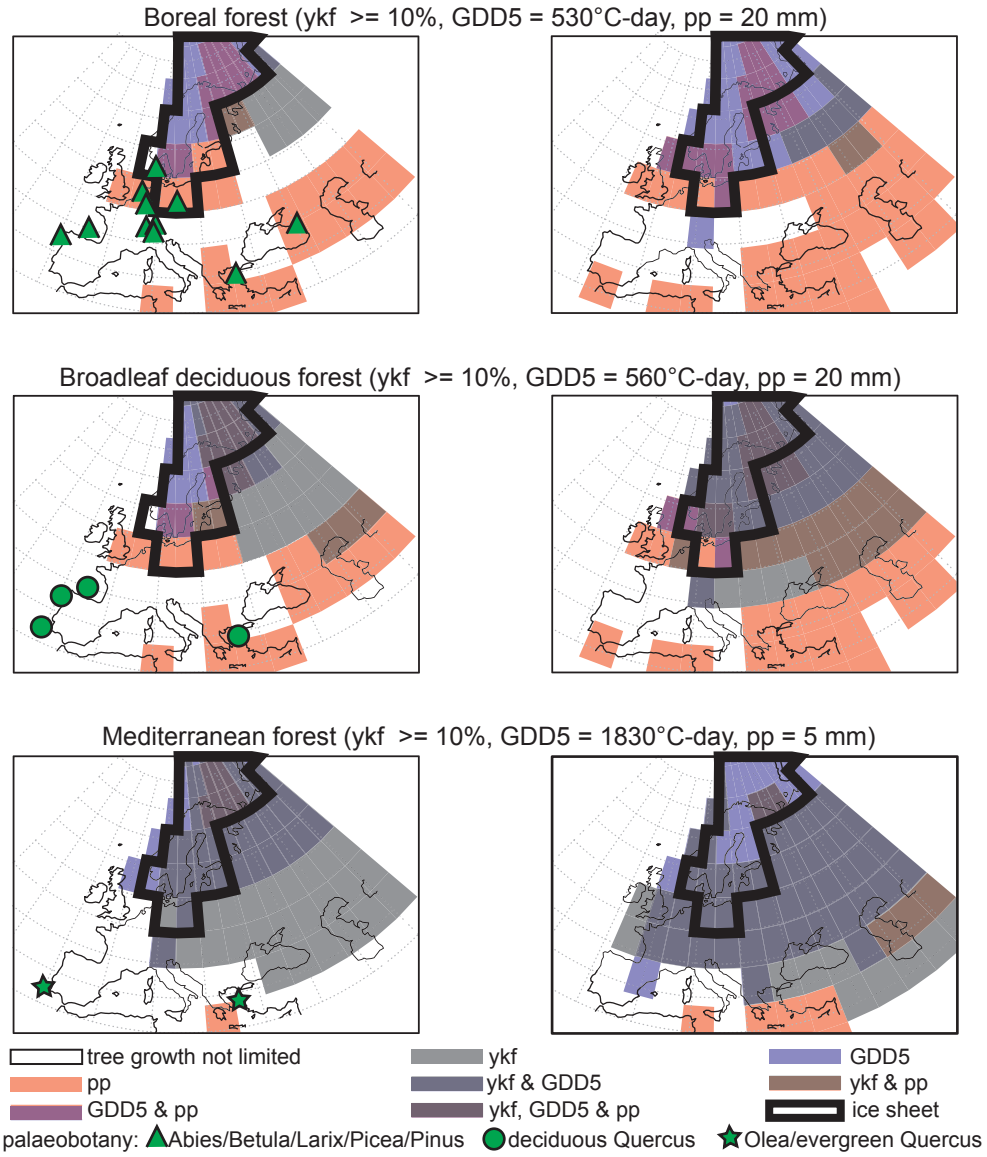
Chapter 4 - Fig. 5 *Changes in the snow-free season length from the cold to the moderate state: change in the timing of the start of the snow-free season (left panel) and change in the total number of snow-free days (right panel).*



Chapter 4 - Fig. 8 *The annual temperature cycles across the mid-latitudes of Eurasia (40–60°N) for the cold (blue) and moderate (red) states based on 15-day running means. Thick lines represent averages, shown with 1σ envelopes depicting interannual variability. The 5°C daily mean SAT indicates the limits of the growing season following Kauppi and Posch (1985). (Colour figure: see back of this book)*



Chapter 5 - Fig. 5 *Pollen-inferred minimum (top panels) and maximum (bottom panels) GDD5 envelopes for the interstadial correlated to GI 14 (left panels) and the stadial correlated to GS 15 (right panels) vs simulated GDD5 in the cold state (left panels) and moderate state (right panels) over Europe.*



Chapter 5 - Fig. 8 *Palaeobotanical evidence of 3 tree types in the interstadial (left) and limitation of their potential growth in the moderate (left) and the cold state (right) by the percentage of years with killing frosts (ykf), minimum GDD5 (GDD5) and minimum JJA precipitation (pp). Killing frost frequencies were calculated in Chapter 4.*